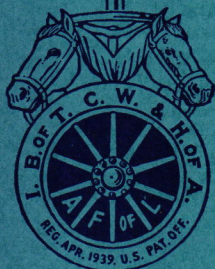


MAY, 1942

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS...CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

The general president calls the attention of all local unions to his confidential letter of April 3. He again strongly cautions all local unions to continue work and to **DISREGARD PICKET LINES**. If you are requested by the representative of some other union to refuse to cross picket lines, tell him to take it up with his international union, and that when you get orders from your international union you will act. The federal government is holding us responsible for any stoppages of work, especially sympathetic strikes. We, in turn, as stated in our letter to you, will hold you responsible.

Unless you can observe these urgent requirements of your international union and of your government, we advise you to withdraw from the international union before you get yourselves and the international union into serious trouble.

We do not accept advertising

I WANT to take this opportunity of thanking the officers of local unions for the manner in which they received the advice and instructions I gave them in the confidential letter that I sent to each local union, dealing with the necessity of observing the rules laid down by the government insofar as strikes and stoppages of work are concerned.

Be assured that I appreciate the many pledges and promises which I received from our local executive officers to go along with the International Union as per the instructions contained in that private communication dated April 3, 1942. Be assured also that everything contained therein, all the advice and instructions, were for your guidance and safety and for your future continued protection.

D. J. T.

WE AGAIN request local unions that have not sent a copy of their present agreement to our Statistical Department, 925 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C., to do so immediately.

If you make any changes, or if there have been any changes made in your agreement since you sent a copy to our Washington office, we ask that you send a copy of the present working agreement.

It is absolutely necessary that we have those agreements in our Washington files, not only for your benefit, but for the benefit of those other unions of your trade.

Remember, we must win our fights now with our brains.

The right to strike is surrendered for the time being. This war may last for three or more years. We hope we are wrong.

Wages may be frozen before you read this, by order of the government.

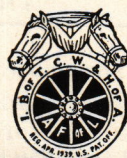
It is not a question of what we think or of what the heads of our government may think. It is a question of what must be done, whether we like it or not, either here or in Washington.

Unfortunately many of our people think that the winning of this war is a certainty. I trust they are right, and that the best minds in the country that are in doubt may be wrong.

Labor union representatives especially should keep before their mind's eye the possibility of the entire labor movement being stagnated or rendered useless by laws and by the necessity of our government in our struggle to maintain freedom.

This government of ours controls every citizen of this country, and all that he has. That means you and your union. Those are strong statements. We wish we could write otherwise. We know you will do your share for our country.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIX

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Number 6

Brewery Workers Break Word

By Daniel J. Tobin

Office of Publication

222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis, Ind.

Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

Lester M. Hunt, Assistant Editor

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THE agreement printed on a follow-
ing page was reached after con-
ferences in Miami between represen-
tatives of both the Teamsters' Inter-
national Union and the Brewery
Workers' International Union, at
which conferences Mr. Charles, chair-
man of the United States Brewers'
Association and president of the
Hamm Brewing Company, and also
Joseph Keenan, attorney represent-
ing other large breweries, were
present.

Brewers Urged Conference

The committee representing the
Brewery Workers consisted of Albert
J. Kugler, Joseph Obergfell, and Joseph
Hauser.

The Teamsters did not desire to
enter into conferences, but we were
implored to do so by the representa-
tives of some of the large brewers,
who claimed their business was being
jeopardized and injured because of
the division existing.

We were advised by representatives
of the Brewery Workers that they
would have to call a convention of
their organization in order to comply
with their laws, but it was their opin-

ion that the convention would accept and adopt this agreement.

Later on, and before their convention was held, and for the information of their delegates (as they stated), they came to Indianapolis, where certain paragraphs in the agreement were discussed and statements and interpretations were made by the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, so that the officers of the Brewery Workers would be thoroughly informed as to the position of the Teamsters.

Nothing was closed and if there were any further questions or points that were not understood, they were open to further conversations.

It was understood also in the discussions in Miami that the dispute in Minneapolis would cease; that everything would stand as it was, and that the pickets would be withdrawn. This statement was made in the presence of Mr. Charles, whose brewing business was suffering in Minneapolis because he was shipping from the Hamm Brewery in St. Paul considerable products to Minneapolis.

Obergfell Breaks Promise

Before President Tobin left Miami he ordered the Minneapolis Teamsters to call off the pickets and to cease hostilities and let everything remain as it was then operating. Mr. Obergfell, we are informed, had also agreed to call off the pickets, but this Mr. Obergfell later denied, and the pickets were never withdrawn. Mr. Charles, Mr. Keenan and others stated openly

to us that Mr. Obergfell had broken his promise and the understanding as given in Miami.

The condition continued and the convention took place. We have now received a communication from Mr. Obergfell stating that the agreement was repudiated or rejected by the convention but that the officers were sending the matter out to the rank and file of their membership for a referendum vote, without recommendation,

Cards Will Be Stacked

As the inside workers are in the majority, you can take it from us now that Mr. Obergfell will see to it that the votes will be nine to one as desired by Mr. Obergfell, which will be, in substance, that they repudiate this agreement entered into in all good faith, and also repudiate the decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions.

Under these circumstances we advise our people, wherever they may be able, to accept into membership, vehicle department employees working in breweries, as per the decision of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood, however, that all agreements existing between the local unions of brewery workers and the master brewers shall remain as they are and be carried out until their expiration.

For further information on this matter, apply to the International Office or to the general organizer of the International Union in your district.

Make Them Pay for Their Crimes

This time let's see to it that the real criminals bear the brunt of punishment for their crimes.

Let there be no comfortable retirements at Doorn, but let every political and military leader of Germany, Italy and Japan be stripped of rank and wealth and spend the rest of his life at hard labor.

There is such a crime as treason against civilization and decency and those guilty of it should be punished personally.—*Duluth Labor World*.

They Scuttled This Agreement

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT entered into this 16th day of February, 1942, by and between Daniel J. Tobin, John M. Gillespie and Dave Beck, Committee of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS, on behalf of aforesaid INTERNATIONAL UNION, and Joseph Obergfell, Albert Kugler and Joseph Hauser, members of a committee of the BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, on behalf of last said INTERNATIONAL UNION,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—whereof said TEAMSTERS' UNION is a member, and said BREWERY WORKERS' UNION was, until recently, a member—has ordained and decreed that jurisdiction over those drivers, now members of said BREWERY WORKERS' UNION, is vested in said TEAMSTERS' UNION, and

WHEREAS, notwithstanding said decree of said AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, dispute and conflict has existed, and now exists, between said INTERNATIONAL UNIONS with respect to the exercise of jurisdiction over said drivers, and

WHEREAS, the parties signatory hereto are profoundly conscious of the crisis with which International War now confronts their beloved Country, the United States of America; and are mutually and sincerely desirous of aiding and assisting their country in every way and by every means within their power in the titanic struggle for the preservation of freedom, liberty and democracy, and

WHEREAS, the parties signatory mutually agree that industrial peace and order, among other things, is essential to the successful prosecution of said war to preserve freedom, liberty and democracy.

NOW, THEREFORE, the said signatories hereto in their respective capacities, do agree on behalf of their said respective organizations:

1. A truce shall be, and is, hereby estab-

lished between the said TEAMSTERS' UNION and BREWERY WORKERS' UNION, effective upon the signing of this instrument, pending the completion of the negotiations and other actions referred to herein, to the end that there shall be an immediate cessation of all strife and conflict between said INTERNATIONAL UNIONS for the period herein provided.

2. BREWERY WORKERS Committee hereby agrees to recommend to its INTERNATIONAL UNION and membership, compliance with said jurisdictional award of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

3. Prompt action shall be taken by BREWERY WORKERS officials to convoke a special Convention to act upon said recommendations and endorsement of said BREWERY WORKERS Committee so that it may act upon the same on or before May 1, 1942.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have caused their names to be subscribed in their respective capacities.

DAVE BECK,

Secretary of the Committee of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

JOSEPH J. HAUSER,

Secretary for the Committee of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Roosevelt Praises Tobin Talk

Public Applauds Exposure of Open Shop Conspiracy Against Labor

GENERAL President Daniel J. Tobin spoke his mind over the radio the other night.

And by the time he had finished, the nation-wide campaign against labor stood exposed for exactly what it was—a malicious conspiracy to increase profits by reducing wages.

Speaking for thirty minutes over the red network of the national broadcasting system, Mr. Tobin's remarks were carried from coast to coast. His audience, augmented by newspaper advertisements placed by Joint Councils, was tremendous.

And the reaction also was tremendous. In fact, the anti-labor campaign slowed up almost immediately and close observers of public sentiment give Mr. Tobin much of the credit for it.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams pouring into International headquarters in Indianapolis echoed the question—"Why don't you do this more often?"

The public, confused and concerned by the attack on labor, had heard the labor side of the story and it impressed them by the common sense and sincerity of the Teamster chief.

The letters and telegrams of congratulation came from all branches of

organized labor and from all classes of society—ministers, business men, military officers, public officials, educators, housewives and all the other people who make America what it is.

President Roosevelt himself was among those who wrote and in commending the talk the President said:

"You have given voice to some plain truths which need often to be emphasized and which you have stated with force and clarity. I hope the speech will bring real enlightenment on a subject that has become obscured and confused in the heat of controversy.

"It is deplorable, as you well state, that at this time when there ought to be complete

understanding, there should be so much hatred and enmity."

From H. D. McGuire, a retired commander in the United States navy, living in Huguenot, N. Y., came the following letter of appreciation:

"Thanks for a very interesting and informative talk about Labor's position in the war. Labor has taken a position that is hard to assail and should be an inspiring and guiding light for all patriotic citizens of these United States during these troublous times."

Hit Chicago Tribune

New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

What a speech that was you delivered the other night over the NBC! Why, that was full of truth, sincerity and encouragement. You should deliver one of them at least once a week. It was a real tonic in these troubled times. I certainly am very grateful to you and your organization.

I hope this will shut up for a while, at least, the Howard Smiths and the McCormicks of the *Chicago Tribune*.

More power to you and God bless you.

Very truly yours,

J. A. WILSON.

The Rev. D. D. Dillon of Brave, Pa., who is about to enter the armed services as a chaplain, wrote to applaud Mr. Tobin's position and to state that "this is no time for a surrender of the Christian goals thus far achieved in the field of labor." He wrote:

"Permit a Methodist minister from the hinterlands of Pennsylvania to express his deep appreciation for your masterful address on the labor situation. It was a clear and fair presentation of a very vital subject.

"Your allusion to the position of labor in the post-war world was particularly apropos. It appears that certain of our leaders in congress and elsewhere are becoming cat's-paws for the reactionaries who have always been opposed to any fair deal for the laboring man. This is a real test of civilian morale."

Isobel C. Bruce, associate professor of sociology of Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala., wrote an enthusiastic letter urging that Labor continue

to present its case to the public in the manner Mr. Tobin did. She wrote:

"This is the first fan letter I have ever written and I am very gratified to be able to so inaugurate this new phase of my life by writing to the vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

"I had hoped for some time that Labor would attempt to defend itself

against the enemies of the wages and hours bill. I am hoping now that no opportunity will be lost, either on the radio or in the newspapers, to indicate where the pressure for new labor legislation is developing.

"May I again congratulate you on your radio address and hope that we

shall have some organization within the labor movement to continue this type of radio defense."

The large response from persons having no connection with organized labor was particularly gratifying. It showed that the general public was listening with critical attention to the discussion of an important problem. And it showed further they will not tolerate the tactics of any selfish interests seeking to use the war to advance their personal or political interests.

What particularly impressed the majority of the listeners was Mr. Tobin's unequivocal support of President Roosevelt and his war policies.

He made it clear that he regards victory over Japan, Germany and Italy as the greatest objective before Labor and the American people.

"This war must be won, no matter what the sacrifices it entails," Mr. Tobin said. But he insisted that Labor should not make all the sacrifices.

J. Harry O'Brien, Indianapolis business man, spoke the sentiments of

Labor Fights for U. S.

Mr. Tobin's address brought sober reflection to many in the employer class, who want to be fair, and who, most decidedly, do not want to see free Americans handled and routed like slaves. These employers, and they are in the majority, feel that now is the time for employers to forget their antagonism toward labor.

It is proof that the no-strike pledge of the AFL and CIO is a working reality. Mr. Tobin's counsel to organized labor not to be stampeded into injuring Labor's program of cooperation should be heeded by all workers. Labor can by high-mindedness continue giving its best for its country, despite the sniping by those who are fighting labor instead of foreign enemies.

Labor is fighting for freedom—on the high seas and in foreign lands. It deserves the respect of America.

—Minnesota Teamster.

many business men who congratulated Mr. Tobin when he wrote:

"I listened to your speech and, as you understand, I am not connected with any labor union but I do want to extend my congratulations to you on the patriotic presentation of your side of the labor question."

From Harrok, in the State of Oklahoma where the anti-labor crusade started, came an inspiring letter from Mrs. Fred Kemp, who already has two sons in service and wants to do still more. She said:

"I heard your very, very wonderful speech and may God bless you. It was enough to electrify the people. We must keep up the good fight to win this horrible war. I have two sons in service and I can't help enough. Again, God bless you."

A significant and pleasing reaction came from many members and officials of CIO unions who heard the talk, including President Philip Murray himself.

An equally pleasing reaction came from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and from countless other unions and individuals affiliated with it.

Several lodges and auxiliaries of the Railway Brotherhoods, and scores of individual members wrote and telegraphed their indorsement while from the Teamsters, the response was overwhelming.

The Armored Car Chauffeurs and

Guards' Union of New York City expressed the high praise of the Teamsters everywhere when they telegraphed:

"Congratulations on your great radio speech. We're right behind you, alongside all patriotic Teamster locals in your support of President Roosevelt.

"We will back your every effort to help the government beat the Axis forces and win the war."

Two weeks after the speech, the Hudson County Central Labor Union of Jersey City, N. J., officially commended the talk and telegraphed Mr. Tobin:

"We are on record commending you for your inspiring address to American Labor and its friends. It was a great contribution to the war efforts of President Roosevelt, Labor's friend."

In view of the surprising and spontaneous response to the talk, the executive board of the International instructed the assistant editor of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER to have it printed in book form, together with some of the telegrams and letters, as a permanent record of an important speech at an important period of American history.

Copies of the book will be sent to all Joint Councils, while individual printed copies of the speech itself are available at International Headquarters.

Dishonorable Sons of Dishonorable Ancestors

As our great leader President Roosevelt pointed out, we may lose some rounds at the commencement of the conflict. But the tide of battle will turn and it will be a tide that will sweep to destruction Japan and all the evil barbarity and brutality it has nurtured and developed.

Dishonorable sons of dishonorable ancestors that the Japanese are, they will find that in democracy there is an honor that makes men ready to die for freedom and liberty face to face with the foe. An honor and courage that treachery and duplicity may retard but can never destroy.—Minneapolis Labor Review.

LET THEM ANSWER THESE!

Here are some of the highlights from the national radio broadcast of President Tobin puncturing the false charges against labor:

- The 40-hour-week bogey man is willful deception because there isn't a working man in our country who hasn't the privilege of working far in excess of 40 hours a week.
- Over-the-road truck drivers are compelled to work 60 hours a week without overtime of any kind; and this by a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission based on the motor vehicle act, unless mutually agreed to by workers and employers.
- Why not keep the machinery of the nation going all the time so that there will be no letup and so that we can produce more machinery, guns and ammunition? But management does not desire that system (24-hour operation) at this time, for some unexplained reason.
- We now repeat—we are willing to work around the clock with three shifts of men, if necessary.
- The suggestion of Donald M. Nelson that industry and labor within its plants sit down together and try to devise ways and means of improving or increasing production has been looked on unfavorably by many employers.
- Labor solemnly pledged itself that during the war they would give up their only weapon—the economic strength they have—the right to stop work collectively in all defense employments. Labor could have gone no further.
- Since that pledge we find that many employers in many industries have taunted our people and defied them to go on strike, stating plainly that we had pledged ourselves not to strike.
- I have had instances where the honest wages earned by our people were not being paid and the employer refused to pay them and defied the men to stop work.
- We have had more than one case in which the employers have refused to recognize the National War Labor Board.
- But don't be stampeded into doing anything that would injure our program of cooperation with our government because you have most to lose.
- Why should there be legislation now against strikes when there are practically no strikes in defense industries?
- When men read that General Motors Corporation—and that is only one of many—will pay to the government this year in income tax 287 million dollars on the profits they made in 1941, it is difficult to tell the auto workers that they must not aspire to a little more pay.
- In some instances labor has offered all of its financial resources, without recompense, to our government. Is there any corporation in our country that has made a similar offer?
- You must suffer, if necessary, to save the generations yet unborn from inhuman sufferings and slavery.
- If radicals, or secret enemies, or those who would sabotage our country, rise amongst you and advise you to do something contrary to our program—refuse to act with them.
- Listen to the call of your country. It is in grave danger. Listen to the pleadings of the multitudes in the countries that are dependent upon you to save them and to bring them back liberty.
- When the history of this great struggle is written, to you, the organized workers of America, must and will be given the credit for saving our country and the world from destruction and degradation and from unspeakable misery and poverty.
- You workers will be responsible for the continuation of liberty and freedom.

Midwest Council Reorganized

Delegates from Twelve States Elect New Officials—
Dexter L. Lewis is Head Man

THE Central States Drivers' Council, representing some 50,000 over-the-road drivers in twelve midwestern states, was reorganized on a permanent basis at a recent meeting in Chicago of delegates from all local unions involved.

The general operations of the council will be directed by Dexter L. Lewis, international representative. He will also handle other duties and will be paid by the International. Lewis was assigned to the central area because of the ability he demonstrated in the West.

The Chicago meeting elected a board of directors of 24 members who in turn elected A. F. Hudson of St. Paul as executive secretary, under full salary paid by the Council.

On the suggestion of International headquarters, the offices of the Central States Drivers' Council were moved from Kansas City to Chicago.

The new address is Room 402, 500 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. All inquiries regarding over-the-road matters in the twelve states involved will be referred to the Central States Drivers' Council henceforth, instead of to International headquarters in Indianapolis.

The executive committee was elected to represent the following states: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. The members are:

James R. Hoffa, Detroit.
Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Detroit.
J. C. Brayton, Flint, Mich.
Emmet J. Williams, Indianapolis.

Harry W. Card, Toledo.
Walter E. Biggs, South Bend, Ind.
George Skerce, Michigan City, Ind.
David Finn, Dayton, Ohio.
Leonard Newmarker, Columbus.
John T. O'Brien, Chicago.
Michael J. Healy, Chicago.
Guy Long, Springfield, Ill.
J. F. Scislowski, Milwaukee.
Emmet Terry, Green Bay, Wis.
Sidney L. Brennan, Minneapolis.
Fred Smith, Duluth, Minn.
James D. White, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
William Ryan, St. Louis.
Floyd R. Hayes, Kansas City, Mo.
N. E. Kragerud, Fargo, N. D.
Kenneth E. McCreevy, Sioux Falls.
Stanly C. Swaney, Omaha.
Harold C. Conover, Wichita, Kan.
Carl Keul, Des Moines.

The majority of the men served on the negotiating committee which won substantial raises for the drivers after prolonged and sometimes bitter negotiation with the midwest truck operators.

The executive committee elected Messrs. Healy, president; Hoffa, vice-president; Biggs, recording secretary; Scislowski, secretary-treasurer, and Card, Hayes and White, trustees.

Thomas E. Flynn attended the meetings as the representative of President Tobin and assured the delegates that they will have the cooperation of the International.

The council will be adequately financed and will operate along the same lines as the Western Conference of Teamsters, which has accomplished such splendid results for the Teamsters of the eleven western states.

Minneapolis Finds Answer—

Law Requires Milk Every Day

—Physicians and P.T.A. Help

"Each licensee shall make at least one daily delivery on all established milk routes and it shall be unlawful to place on sale any milk bearing the date of a day of the week after such day has passed."

THIS quotation from a Minneapolis city ordinance shows how Milk Drivers' and Dairy Employees' Union No. 471 combatted the efforts of dairymen to inaugurate the every-other-day delivery of milk.

It is now part of the law in Minneapolis that milk must be delivered daily on all established routes. To change the system of milk delivery, the distributors must first change the law.

Secretary-Treasurer Gene Larson of Local No. 471 said that the new provisions of the city ordinance were obtained after the distributors attempted to deliver milk on alternate days.

They were blocked, however, because of a city ordinance requiring that milk be dated. So their first move was an effort to change the ordinance. The Teamsters strenuously resisted this and received strong support from the Hennepin County Medical Society and the Parent-Teacher Association.

Dr. E. J. Huenekens, chairman of the medical society, slowed down the milk distributors when he declared that the daily delivery of milk was essential to the public health of Minneapolis.

The mothers of school children took a similar position and declared that the suspension of daily deliveries would mean less fresh milk for growing children.

And stale milk loses much of its

nutritional value, according to physicians.

In the face of these strong protests from Teamsters, doctors and mothers, the city council refused to weaken the ordinance as demanded by the milk distributors. Instead, they strengthened it by adding a new section to the milk ordinance requiring the dairies to continue daily deliveries.

So far as Secretary Larson knows, this is the only such milk ordinance in the country and it offers a blueprint for other Teamster unions in other cities where milk distributors are trying to take advantage of the tire shortage by reducing deliveries.

If this is bad for the health of children in Minneapolis, it is also bad for the health of children everywhere.

"The records show that wherever the alternate day delivery has been tried, the consumption of milk has been drastically reduced," Larson said. "Inasmuch as children are the principal consumers, this means that children are getting less milk in their diet, a fact which the physicians and mothers of Minneapolis quickly realized.

"As far as our union is concerned, we will make any sacrifice necessary to win the war but we do not propose to let employers take advantage of the war by inaugurating false economies which are designed for no other purpose than to destroy our union."

Paging the I.C.C.

How About Morgan Trucks?

N.Y. Unions Act

DEMAND that the federal government take steps to protect the motoring public of 22 states from the menace of Morgan Packing Co. drivers was made by Secretary Elmer O. Briner of Crothersville, Ind., Teamsters' Union No. 694, following disclosures of the appalling accident rate of the Morgan truck fleet.

"When any carrier operating through 22 states has 230 accidents in 11 months, it certainly appears that the Interstate Commerce Commission should take action," Briner said.

"It would certainly take steps to enforce safety standards against any railroad that killed eight people and injured 22 in a series of accidents caused by careless and irresponsible operation.

Trucks Are Disguised

"The insurance records show that Morgan trucks are a menace on the public thoroughfares. Yet they are permitted to cross state lines at will regardless of how many people they kill and maim, and how much property they destroy."

Briner said the Morgan practice of disguising trucks to conceal ownership should also cause federal action. He said the Morgan trucks are falsely lettered to give the public the impression that Morgan does not own them.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission would not permit the Pennsylvania Railroad to operate its trains under the names of its engineers, erasing all evidence of ownership," Briner said. "Yet Morgan is allowed to oper-

ate his trucks under the names of his drivers for the sole purpose of misleading the public and concealing his responsibility for them."

Brooklyn Gets Results

Briner said he has received a nation-wide response from letters he sent to all Teamster unions giving the brand names, code letters and names of Morgan customers throughout the country.

Morgan is being hit hard in New York state, which is the third largest consumer of Morgan's unfair-to-labor products. Secretary Philip Wachtel of Brooklyn Teamsters' Union No. 138 reported that five wholesalers named on Briner's list had been contacted and had agreed to handle no more Morgan products until the controversy was settled.

The Syracuse Teamsters reported that three companies handling Morgan goods in that city had likewise cancelled their patronage because Morgan is "unfair" to labor.

Ohio Lends a Hand

Secretary Charles Hogg of the Youngstown, Ohio, Labor Congress, wrote for additional lists of customers, brands and code letters so that the fight could be carried through every local union in Youngstown.

While no Morgan customers are listed in the eleven Western States, the Teamsters of that area are checking through the code letters stamped on each can, according to B. I. Bowen of Seattle, secretary of the western produce conference.

It is known that Morgan is selling direct to large chain stores who market the products under their own labels and Bowen said the western Teamsters are investigating to see if any of them are getting into their territory.

The value of the Teamster press has again been illustrated in the Morgan fight through the columns of *The Indiana Teamster*. This publication of the Indiana State Drivers' Council has been making the company squirm by its expose of its labor-hating methods.

It has given the union men of Indiana information that they could get in no other way and the last issue of the paper carrying pictures of the

most popular Morgan brands, is being sent by the Crothersville Teamsters to every state federation of labor and central labor body in the country.

Among these brands are King Carlo dog food, General Jackson, Scott Co., Baby Peggy and May-Field canned goods for human consumption. It is rumored that the Morgan company has built up a thirty-million fortune to fight labor on the theory that people, like dogs, will eat anything that comes out of a can.

But the human consumption is rapidly decreasing as organized labor is getting the facts on Morgan products. Before long, even the dogs may be scratching dirt over it.

Wages Rise in Connecticut

AN INCREASE of \$5 per week for drivers and an increase of 10 cents an hour for warehousemen and inside workers has been obtained in a new contract signed by the First National Stores, Inc., of East Hartford, Conn., and Bakery, Grocery and Laundry Drivers' Union No. 559.

Aside from the increases, the union obtained two weeks' annual vacation with pay for its members, with holiday pay and seniority, according to the report of Secretary-Treasurer Herbert A. Miller.

When negotiations started, the company was determined not to grant more than \$3 to the drivers and not more than five cents to the warehousemen.

"In view of this determination on the part of the company I believe the committee members did a splendid job," declared Miller in complimenting the work of Charles Minicucci,

Victor Quagliaroli and Joseph Silva.

The work week remains at 48 hours for drivers but the maximum is reduced from 52 to 50 hours in the new contract. It also carries an arbitration clause to maintain operations despite any disputes which may arise. The week for warehousemen is 40 hours.

The contract provides pay for seven major holidays, provided they fall within the regular work week and provided that the employee works the following day.

Drivers ordered to report for work are guaranteed a full day's pay. Warehousemen are guaranteed five hours work on any call.

The contract runs until January 31, 1944, but may be reopened for wage negotiations next January.

The pay for drivers is \$44 per week while the inside workers range from 55 to 92½ cents an hour.

Freedom can seldom be bought. But you can make a big down payment if you keep buying Defense Bonds. It's cheap at any price.

International Trustee Dies—

Boston Pays Lannan Tribute

THE recent death of Nathaniel J. Lannan, trustee of the International Brotherhood since 1908, occasioned deep regret among the Teamsters of the country who knew him and admired him.

Mr. Lannan was a veteran of the bitter truck drivers' strike of Boston in 1907 which lasted for 17 weeks and thoroughly tested the caliber of the men involved.

He was a charter member of Teamsters' Union No. 25 in Boston and served for ten years as office manager. He later transferred to Local No. 379, where he became secretary-treasurer and office manager.

At the time of his death he was also treasurer of Joint Council No. 10.

General Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie went from Indianapolis to Boston to attend the funeral as the official representative of the International Union.

Active pallbearers were business agents of the Teamsters and the honorary pallbearers comprised delegates of the Boston Central Labor Union and officials of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The esteem of his many associates in organized labor is attested by the following resolution adopted unani-

mously by the members of his union:

WHEREAS: NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, secretary-treasurer to Building Material and Excavating Chauffeurs' and Drivers' Union No. 379, has passed to the Great Beyond; his work completed and his Union Book marked paid up, and

WHEREAS: The Labor Movement will mourn his passing and remember his deeds which will live after him, because of the devotion and zeal inspired by him in every task he set his hands to connected with the welfare of the working people, and

WHEREAS: The fineness of character, the unswerving loyalty and strength of conviction that our late Brother Lannan was endowed with is a heritage that he leaves with the Labor Movement, which will be an example to those who carry on where he left off, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That Building and Excavating Chauffeurs' and Drivers' Union No. 379 pays homage and respect to our departed Brother, Nathaniel J. Lannan, by standing in silence for a period of one minute at this, our regular meeting, April 1, 1942; that our charter be draped for a period of sixty days in his honor and memory; that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, copy be sent to the family of our late Brother Lannan and copies be sent to the general office of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers and the Executive Council of Teamsters No. 10 of Boston and vicinity.

JOHN J. DEL MONTE,
P. HARRY JENNINGS,
CHARLES A. BURNS.

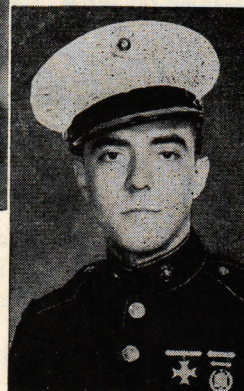
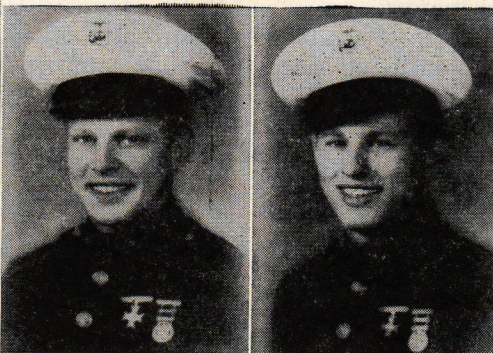
Peoria Teamsters Have New Building

The Teamsters of Peoria, Ill., have purchased their own home at a cost of more than \$40,000, according to word received at International Headquarters. The news was received with enthusiasm by President Tobin, who recalled that "not so many years ago Peoria had a weak, struggling union, barely existing, and unable to do anything for its membership."

"Today it is a different story," President Tobin continued. "Peoria is almost 100 per cent organized and its officers are all working together in unity. Because of this unity, progress has been made by the union for the benefit of its membership. I congratulate Peoria."



Seagoing Teamsters—
Left to right, Harold
E. Stettner, Ervin C.
Kobs, Alvin N. Kobs
and Robert F. Mar-
tell. All have won
sharpshooter medals.



Four Kenosha Teamsters Guard Midway Island

It's a long way from the Teamsters' union hall in Kenosha, Wis., to the shores of Midway Island. But it's nothing to the United States Marines, used to leaping "from the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli."

And it was nothing for four members of Local No. 95 in Kenosha who wanted action with the Marines. They all landed together on Midway Island, the hot spot of the American Pacific frontier, lying beyond Hawaii, out where the West ends and the East begins.

The four Kenosha Marines on Midway are Harold E. Stettner, 24; Robert F. Martell, 28; Alvin N. Kobs, 24; and Ervin C. Kobs, 23. Martell was the first to enlist. Six months later the other three signed up together and asked to see service together.

Their request was granted and they were sent to Midway as anti-aircraft gunners, where they found Martell already stationed.

It is no new experience for Local No. 95 to see its members march off to war. In fact, the union claims the service medal among Teamster unions. Its membership is only 408 but already it has sent 58 men into the service. It also has several men working for the FBI. It challenges any other union to show a better record.

This is an effective answer to those who claim that organized labor is dragging its heels in the war. And to answer it still more emphatically, the secretary of every Teamster local is asked to begin at once to compile the war statistics of his union.

Please answer these five questions and send the results to THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER:

1. How many members of your union are in service? Please state, if possible, how many are in each branch of the service—army, navy and marines.
2. How many sons of members are in service?
3. How many of your members have donated blood to the Red Cross?
4. How much in defense bonds has your union purchased?
5. How much has been purchased by individual members?

It may take some effort to obtain all

this information accurately, but nothing could answer more eloquently the propagandists who claim that organized labor does not understand what the war is all about and is making no contribution toward victory.

Once this information is assembled, it should be kept up to date and secre-

taries should follow as closely as possible the records of members in the service, noting the men killed, wounded and decorated for bravery.

Then, when the war is finally over, the Teamsters' Union can turn to the record and say—"That's what we did for our country."

Eliminate Delivery Differentials!

Unions Can Act on Prices

By Joseph A. Padway

General Counsel, International Brotherhood

THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters has received a number of inquiries respecting the rights of unions to include in collective bargaining agreements with employers, clauses intended to overcome the evils of the "vendor system," the "peddler system," the "wage scale of owner-driver vehicles," and "price differentials" between wholesale and retail deliveries in sales of products such as milk, bread, etc.

Some time ago I furnished opinions to the International on all of the foregoing subjects except the "price differential." I advised that appropriate clauses could be included in contracts which would tend to eliminate the vendor system, the peddler system, and which would permit the establishment of a uniform and combined rate for the vehicle and driver who is an owner-operator.

Most of the recent inquiries reaching the International pertain to wholesale and retail differentials maintained by distributors of milk and other products, particularly as such differentials relate to store sales and house deliveries.

It is clear from the inquiries that

not all unions approach the problem in the same light. Therefore I deem it appropriate to direct the attention of our unions to the appropriate approach.

The union's objective is not price fixing. Its objective is to protect its members from loss of jobs, reduction in wages, and the lowering of living standards. The United States Supreme Court has held such objective to be lawful, even if to attain it, agreements affecting prices are entered into. In the Apex Hosiery Company case, decided May 27, 1940, the United States Supreme Court said:

"Furthermore, successful union activity, as for example consummation of a wage agreement with employers, may have some influence on price competition by eliminating that part of such competition which is based on differences in labor standards.

"Since, in order to render a labor combination effective it must eliminate the competition from non-union-made goods, an elimination of price competition based on differences in labor standards is the objective of any national labor organization. But this effect on competition has not been considered to be the kind of curtailment of price competition prohibited by the Sherman Act."

Many of the locals inquire whether they cannot write into the agreement a fixed differential, as for instance that the difference charged for delivered milk or cream, and the wholesale price charged to retail outlets for the same grade and quantity, shall not exceed one cent, or two cents, etc. Whether or not such a provision would be valid, the adoption of a fixed differential is inadvisable.

Even though it would be held to be legal under the federal anti-trust laws, it may be held to be illegal under state anti-trust laws.

Almost every state in the Union has adopted anti-trust laws. With reference to businesses operating wholly within the state, these laws are applicable. State judges differ in their construction of them. Violations are entirely within the jurisdiction of the state, and clauses which would definitely fix the amount of differential to be charged may be held by state courts to violate the state anti-trust laws. I therefore advise against any clause which contains a provision fixing the amount of differential.

Must Have Contract

However, the interest of our unions is only when the differential is such as to affect jobs, wages, living standards, etc. It is the absolute and legal right of workers to refuse to work for an employer whose price differentials eliminate the jobs of workers, lower their wages, and otherwise injure or destroy their living standards.

Therefore workers have the right to quit their employment when a price differential proves to be detrimental to their interests.

However, a provision must be inserted in the agreement permitting the employees to withdraw from employment whenever the price differential tends to or does affect their interests.

By adopting such a clause neither the union nor its members impose upon the employer any obligation respecting retail or wholesale prices of milk or respecting differentials. The employer is privileged to fix the price of his milk whether sold wholesale or retail, or sold to stores, or by house delivery, at any price he sees fit.

All the union does by such a provision is to say the employer: "When and if your price differentials are such as to destroy our economic interests we reserve the right to withdraw from this agreement and from your employment."

This approach, and the clause in the agreement embodying this principle, are valid.

Therefore I advise unions interested in including a clause on differentials in agreements to adopt and use the following clause:

"Experience and factual study has established that the maintenance of a large price differential between retail store milk and retail delivery milk is detrimental to the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters through loss of jobs, lessening of wages, and lowering of working and living standards. Accordingly, Local — and its members reserve the right to refuse to work for any employer who maintains or attempts to maintain a differential between retail store and retail house delivery milk which jeopardizes their employment or employment opportunities, or which may adversely affect their working and living standards."

If Hitler conquers Russia, his power will be immensely increased to carry through the devastating outrages which he has already planned—first, to defeat Britain and then inflict immense damage upon the United States; second, to continue in subjection the various peoples he has already enslaved; third, to destroy Christianity and Christian civilization.

—Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, D.D., Catholic University of America.

Oklahoma Teamsters Reply

WHEN the anti-union barrage burst forth suddenly in the daily newspapers of Oklahoma, Teamsters' Union No. 886 of Oklahoma City didn't take it lying down.

They struck back.

They immediately answered the charges in a paid advertisement prepared by James E. Hamilton, president of the union.

Of course the Teamsters did not have the funds to run full-page advertisements in all the daily papers as the huge anti-labor organization did.

Nor did they get the columns of free publicity given the chambers of commerce and the open shop interests in an attempt to shove wages down and profits up, as a "war measure."

At the suggestion of two local ministers who were disgusted by the unfair attacks on labor, Hamilton put an advertisement in the *Oklahoma City Star*, a weekly religious newspaper published in the name of all the churches of Oklahoma City, and circulated to all their parishioners.

Hamilton gave the churchgoers something to think about in his frank discussion of labor conditions today.

"I have been told by honest people that a fight, and a terrific fight, came from the pulpits of the churches

throughout the South just before the Civil War, condemning the move to free human slaves. May we say that what happened before the Civil War is water under the bridge. We say it is different today. That's true.

"However I beg you offer me a name

for this condition existing today in Oklahoma City. We have hundreds of mothers, daughters and sisters, working long hours, six and seven days each week, for a salary less than ninety cents per day.

"We sympathize, we grieve over the many precious souls falling by the wayside. Only a few years past, I read an article, I believe it was in Philadelphia, where a physical check-up was made on eighth gradeschool children. They found 15,000 of these children suffering from mental and

physical deficiency, caused from semi-starvation.

"Further check-up was made, and they found the family's income averaged fifteen dollars per week. Oh, Christian! Please don't turn your back upon these poor people we have mentioned, and follow the young rich man back to the land from whence he came.

"What have labor unions gained? May we cite one of our Oklahoma City Unions, Local No. 886. About four years ago this particular collective

Pure Banana Oil

Why should Oklahoma get all excited about labor strikes?

The record shows that there has not been a single strike there since Pearl Harbor. Yet it was in Oklahoma that the national anti-labor crusade was started and publicized by Radio Commentator Hans Von Kaltenborn, subsidized by the Pure Oil Company. Maybe their oil is pure, but their propaganda isn't.

Letters and telegrams have poured into Congress from Oklahoma demanding legislation to stop strikes.

And yet, Oklahoma has no strikes.

Something smells funny. Maybe that oil isn't so pure after all.

unit was organized. During 1941 the members paid into this local union approximately \$26,000.

"The same year 1941, through contract negotiations, these member-employees enjoyed approximately \$445,336 more in wages than wages paid them in 1938; with a yearly reduction in hours of approximately 585,000, compared with 1938; plus job security. What a tremendous lift for these families, yet their employers still made nice profits.

"Every day we read about labor racketeers. Do you let all of it soak

in? Every local union, each year, elects a board of trustees from its rank and file. This board checks the books monthly. If labor racketeers are as numerous as the daily press claims, then what is wrong with our law enforcement?

"May we all fight for our people, our great leaders in Washington, our land of abundance—whip the Japs, and see our boys return home, with everything peaceful, so that all can settle down and enjoy the great blessing we have fought for, that our fathers and forefathers fought for."

Teamsters Mourn John Geary

JOHN GEARY, of St. Paul, is dead after a lifetime of service to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

He was one of its founders and had served as an international vice-president for 35 years. He was 83 years old and died suddenly after an operation when he was supposedly well on his way to recovery.

Funeral services in St. Paul were attended by General Secretary John M. Gillespie, of Indianapolis, representing the International, and by many city officials of both St. Paul and Minneapolis in addition to hundreds who knew him as a friend and as a labor leader.

President Daniel J. Tobin, unable to attend because of a conference at the White House in Washington, D. C., sent the following message expressing his regret at Mr. Geary's death:

"The passing of John Geary, fourth vice-president of the International Union, leaves us with a feeling of sorrow and regret that it is impossible to express in simple words.

"John Geary was one of the found-

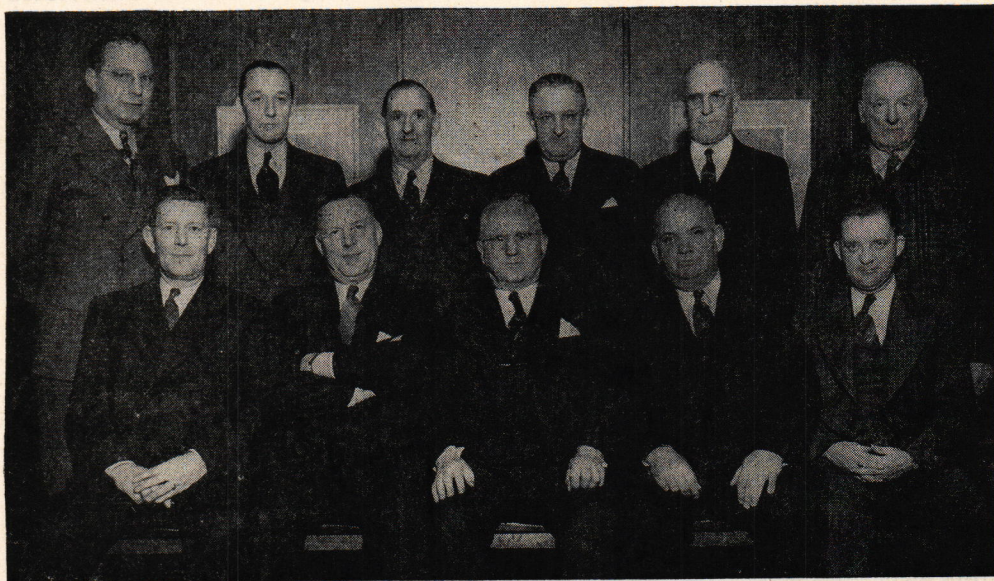
ers of the International Union, and to him and those who were associated with him in the days that are past, belong a good deal of the credit for the wonderful place our union has today in American life. I have been associated with him closely for thirty-five years. He was a man of honor, intelligence, patience, decency, God-fearing and wholesome.

"The city of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota can well look back and appreciate what he did for unionism in the early days. The International Union will always remember him with reverence and respect, as one who helped the workers when the workers needed help."

Mr. Geary had always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the International and had accepted the responsibilities given him in the direction of its policies.

He had attended every meeting of the general executive board from the time of his selection in 1908 up to the last meeting held early this year in Miami. At that time he lay critically ill in a hospital.

Big Chicago Union Celebrates



ABOVE—Officers of Local No. 710, with President Tobin at the dedication of their new building. Left to right, front row, Recording Secretary Frank Schmitt, Secretary-Treasurer John O'Brien, General President Tobin, President Frank Brown and Trustee Wayne Middleton. Back row, standing, left to right, Business Agents Mike Healy and William Joyce, Vice-President August Kamenski, Business Agent Walter O'Brien, Trustee Andrew Kelly and Conductor Frank Kilburg.

MORE than 600 members of Highway Drivers' Union No. 710 of Chicago thronged their new building recently to attend dedication ceremonies and to hear the remarks of President Tobin in recognition of their accomplishments.

There was hardly a man in the hall who had not been a member of Local No. 710 for at least ten years, according to Secretary-Treasurer John O'Brien. More than 50 men in the union have been members for more than 25 years and the dean of them all is Frank Kilburg, who has carried a card in this local for 39 years. At the time he joined, the initiation fee was 25 cents.

Local No. 710 is one of the oldest unions in the International Brother-

hood of Teamsters. It was originally known as the packing house drivers and won distinction by being one of the first, and for a time the only union, to hold signed contracts with the big meat packers such as Swift, Armour and Wilson.

The new home of the union is located at 4217 South Halsted St. It is fitted with fluorescent light and air conditioning. The upper floor consists of offices and conference rooms.

The lower floor has an auditorium capable of accommodating about 600. This is ample for the ordinary needs of the union, which holds divisional meetings. In instances where a general membership meeting is required, the union rents a big hall downtown for its 7,000 members.

D. C. Conditions Stabilized

Soda Water Distributors Sign New Contract

COMplete organization of all soda water deliveries in Washington, D. C., on a union shop basis has been effected through two contracts signed by General Organizer Thomas P. O'Brien with the Soda Water Distributors' Association and Canada Dry.

The contract with the association covers all its members through a master agreement, while a separate contract providing the same terms, was signed with Canada Dry which is not affiliated with the association, O'Brien reported.

In addition to the contract with Canada Dry, the union won a settlement of \$175 back pay for each of its drivers.

The contracts provide that all driver-salesmen shall receive \$19 per week plus commissions of five and

seven cents on every case sold. Wages with commissions are very satisfactory. It was a great victory.

The men will receive four holidays off with pay each year and may work on three others at the rate of \$4.50 per day plus commissions. Men not working on the three holidays will receive \$3.17 provided they worked the day before and after the holidays.

Employees will receive a week's annual vacation with pay at the flat rate of \$36. Among general provisions of the contracts are protection of seniority during sickness and protection against unwarranted discharge.

Men leaving voluntarily must give a week's notice to the employer or forfeit a week's pay, except in such emergencies as induction into the military service.



Here is part of the crowd which attended the dedication of the new building of Local No. 710 of Chicago. They are shown as Secretary-Treasurer John O'Brien took the platform to introduce General President Tobin. The general president congratulated the men for the fine union spirit they have demonstrated through the years as one of the oldest locals in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Unions Must Obey Rulings

By Daniel J. Tobin

IT MUST be borne in mind that local unions are created by the International Union and, in accordance with the constitution, they must comply with the International rulings and decisions. If they do not comply with them their charter can be suspended or revoked and the officers prevented from holding membership then or in the future. That is the power of the International Union, which is necessary in order to maintain proper discipline and enforce our laws and our policies.

The same rule applies to joint councils, which sometimes think they have more power than they really have under the constitution. A joint council is the intermediary between the International Union and the local union, provided the joint council confines itself to its duties within the law as outlined in the constitution.

Any local union has the right to appeal from a decision of the joint council if, in its judgment, the decision is in conflict with the constitution of the International Union. Joint Councils and their officers must get

it into their heads that they are just as subject to the laws of the International Union and just as obligated to carry on in behalf of the International Union as are the local unions.

And again, a member must comply with the decisions of the local union. This International Union has not been a failure, and its success has been due to its laws, drafted by the convention and enforced by the officers. Those who cannot subscribe to the constitution and laws and decisions of the International officers had better withdraw from the union.

In these disturbed days when we need complete harmony and unity, only those are helpful who can conciliate, mediate, and maintain harmony within the body itself.

Those of us who have given years to the labor movement, locally and nationally, have seen men come and go, and only those remained in office who were tolerant and possessed of a kindness and an understanding that made them big enough to like men, instead of hating and despising all who disagree with them.

L. A. Milk Dealers Sign

THE Associated Farmers, who plow the parking strips of Los Angeles, have lost another round with the Teamsters' Union.

The Los Angeles milk dealers have just signed a contract with the Teamsters providing for a monthly minimum pay scale of \$208.

For years the policy of the boulevard farmers, who drive Cadillacs instead of harvesters, has been to pre-

vent the signing of any union contracts in Los Angeles. They want to keep it an open shop town. But one industry after another has been signing up with the Teamsters.

The news of the latest victory was contained in a telegram from International Vice-President Dave Beck to Indianapolis Headquarters. He characterized it as "a splendid one" for the union men of Los Angeles.

Montana Senator (No, Not THAT One) Speaks Up for Labor

By Senator James E. Murray
United States Senator from Montana

Editor's Note—Senator Murray is marked for defeat by the America First isolationists when he runs for re-election next fall. The isolationists are out to get Senator Murray because he supported President Roosevelt when they were attacking the President. Also because Senator Murray is fair to organized labor. He took the heat when labor was under attack. Montana labor should remember that next fall.

A GREAT, poisonous cloud has been spread across the United States—propaganda designed to create disunion and defeatism among our people. This is a dangerous situation and we must get to the right or wrong of it without rancor or delay.

Within 48 hours the newspapers of America could bring about complete understanding and unity; but instead a large section of the press is consciously or unconsciously supporting those enemies of democracy who know that this war can be lost if public opinion becomes irresolute and divided. This is the technique which accomplished the ruin of Europe.

The so-called issue of the 40-hour week has all the earmarks of a studied plan to place profits above patriotic interest. We are being diverted from fighting the Japs and set to fighting each other.

Editorial half-truths and deliberate untruths have given our people the impression that our labor laws restrict production for war. They would

lead us to believe that by strikes and wage disputes the American worker is retarding the war program.

Let me tell you as an indisputable fact supported by indisputable figures that out of approximately 8,000,000 people now employed in war industries less than 100 are on strike.

The Senate subcommittee studying war production has just reported that slow-down in production is not due to labor or labor laws but to failure of supplies and material prevent-

ing maximum production. Just read that report, supported by Republican and Democratic senators alike, giving the lie to this libel against labor.

All this talk of repeal comes from men who are chiefly interested in

Thanks, Chicago Sun

At the height of the congressional attacks on organized labor, The Chicago Sun came to the defense of labor with an editorial exposing the attacks as largely inspired by greedy and short-sighted industrialists.

Such support from a big Chicago paper is deeply appreciated by labor. The policy of this paper is a gratifying contrast to that of the Chicago Tribune, which uses its columns consistently to discredit labor.

The policy of the Sun is also a gratifying contrast to that of the Tribune on international issues. The Sun is patriotic. Labor, too, is patriotic.

destroying our laws intended to improve the economic and social welfare of the people.

They point to the heroes of Bataan who went through hell for \$21 a month.

"Why," they ask, "should anyone object to working overtime for the same wage as a soldier?"

The fact is the soldier gave up his share of the family income and duty of support when he entered the service.

The American soldier will not be overjoyed to learn now that his family's income is proposed to be still further cut and his service to our country used as the excuse. And all this in the face of the fact that industry is making scandalous profits.

What is it that we want here? Why, maximum production. How are we to get it—by cracking heads? Absolutely

not. We will get maximum production only in one way—by voluntary cooperation of free American labor and free American industry.

The very labor standards we fought so many years to gain are now helping to make possible a united people and total war production. Destroy that and you will block production. Repeal will not benefit our country but only increase war profits and create resentment.

It will bring only one certain result: confusion and discord at a time when national unity is a matter of life and death. Those who would thus wreck our national unity are as guilty of sabotage as those alien enemies who would wreck our industrial plants and military effort.

Wake up, America! Let your opposition to this scheme be neither too little nor too late.

Look Who Calls Us Unpatriotic

Industry claims labor is unpatriotic and is slowing war production. But how about this?—

Two large steel companies face prosecution for diverting steel for ships to their private customers.

A chemical monopoly blocks increased production of magnesium needed to increase plane production because it wanted to freeze out competition.

A war plant plans to make a profit of more than 4,000 per cent on government funds.

Another throws around huge bonuses of government funds to avoid paying excess profits taxes.

Several industries have secret deals with German firms which withhold war essentials from the United States.

Many industries refused to go into 24-hour production as urged by labor to increase output.

Sons of rich men get navy commissions for desk jobs in Washington, D. C.

And the prize of all, as exposed by *The Hoosier Legionnaire*—One young man tried to avoid service, like his father before him, on the ground that he expected to be married and would therefore have a dependency, when and if. And a big airplane corporation certified the 23-year-old youth was "indispensable" after he had been employed three days. The boy's father, George S. Olive, past president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, carried the case direct to President Roosevelt. The President turned it down and the youth finally entered the army to fight the war in a "finance school." Who would you say is unpatriotic?

America First in Disguise—

The Ku Klux Klan Rides Again

By Lester M. Hunt

THE Fifth Column is now pulling the sheets over its head. The Ku Klux Klan is riding again.

It takes its place alongside the White Shirts, the Silver Shirts (the Dirty Shirts), and other subversive organizations now working frantically to sabotage America at war.

The revival of the Klan at this time is sinister.

It shows that no effort or expense is being spared to foment every kind of civic discord. One way we can lose this war is through internal conflict.

And so we see every kind of an organization springing up which can create internal conflict.

The America First Committee was the unwed parent of most of the lesser subversive organizations flourishing today. It rose to great power until its promoters prematurely exposed its real purposes by their attack on the Jews.

That forced the America First Committee back on its heels, and Pearl Harbor forced it underground.

But now comes the Klan as its worthy successor, broadening its anti-Jewish sentiments to include the Catholics and the Negroes.

The program of the Klan closely parallels the program of Hitler, which is probably why it has raised its sheeted shoulders again at a time when it can do the most possible harm in setting Americans to fighting each other, rather than the Japs and Germans and Italians.

Hitler rose to power on class conflicts which he skillfully fanned. He softened every country he conquered through similar methods by organizations like the America First Committee and the Klan.

One of Hitler's fundamental principles is the destruction of organized labor. And the America First Committee adopted that, too.

Congressman Mike Bradley of Pennsylvania exposed the furtive fingers of the America First Committee shuffling the

cards for the passage of the Smith-Vinson bill, according to the authoritative Washington news comments of Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen.

Bradley exposed the America First Committee through the testimony of Mervyn K. Hart when Hart appeared to testify before a congressional committee holding hearings on the bill. Hart came to testify for longer

He Really Means It

Harold Newton, the editor of the *Wisconsin Teamster*, takes great pride in the contribution of the Teamsters of his state to the war. But, he says, they must give still more—more men to fire guns, more men to donate blood, more men to work their heads off.

"It's a big job ahead for all of us," he wrote. "This war has got to be won or all our unions won't mean a damned thing."

Then Newton closed his desk and walked out of his office, to enter the army himself. He is 36 years old and married but he didn't ask for exemption.

There's a big job to be done, and Newton wants a hand in it.

hours and less pay for war workers.

But Bradley forced Hart to admit that he had been a member of the America First Committee, that he had opposed the lend-lease bill, that he favored disfranchising unemployed workers and that he had attended the anti-Roosevelt rally of America Firsters along with Fritz Kuhn, the German Bund leader.

And thus again the America First Committee bared the swastika tattooed over its heart.

The America First Committee was financed by the largest open shop industrialists in the country to fight Roosevelt's foreign policies in order to discredit his domestic policies in support of men who work for wages.

Isolationists Betrayed Us

It stopped at nothing. It left Wake, Guam and the Philippines exposed to attack through its isolationist congressmen and senators.

And today Japanese bayonets are wet with American blood because the America First Committee planned it that way. More than 36,000 United States soldiers died or fell prisoner to

brutal captors because of the unscrupulous men who thwarted Roosevelt's defense program.

Every grave on the Bataan peninsula is an indictment of America First.

Sabotage in Sheets

Now ex-members of the America First Committee have a new disguise. They are wrapping themselves in bed sheets as Klansmen, to carry on the work of sabotage they started.

It is well to remind Teamsters that no man can belong to the Klan and the Teamsters' Union. He can't carry a union card under his robes of rebellion. Allegiance to the Klan violates the obligation a man takes as a Teamster which assures every man the freedom of his conscience to worship as he pleases, or not to worship at all.

The Teamsters' Union is essentially and fundamentally American. It stands for American principles and will protect those principles with its life.

It stands in the open, unafraid.

You won't find it hiding under hoods.

Newark Puts Red Cross Across

A MILK wagon clattered up to the City Hall in Newark, N. J., the other morning but it wasn't carrying milk.

Instead, it carried the officers of Milk Drivers' and Dairy Employees' Union No. 680 with a check for \$3,934 from the membership of the union to the Red Cross War Fund, or the General MacArthur Victory Fund, as they appropriately call it this year.

The check from the Teamster local put the drive over the top by a margin of \$779. The quota was \$390,000.

The presentation of the union contribution was made by President Larry McGinley, Secretary John Webster and Business Agent Richard Keber. And in addition to the check, the officials gave the Red Cross a list of 663 members of Local No. 680, who have volunteered to supply blood for the army and navy.

The action of the union received wide recognition in the Newark daily papers, which carried pictures of the horse-drawn milk wagon on its military mission.

THE constitution of the International Union compels local unions to accept transfer cards from men who are forced, under certain conditions, to move from place to place. If an individual moves from St. Louis to Cincinnati, the Cincinnati local must accept his transfer card. They have no other alternative.

The member moving, with the transfer card, must be governed by the rules of the local union. For instance, if the union rules say that all men must be hired through the office of the local union, then that man can't go out and fix it up with some boss to get a job, even if his transfer card has been accepted.

Again, if the local union has a waiting list of unemployed, the individual with the transfer card must take the foot of the list and be governed according to the rules, and go where he is sent when his time comes for employment. In other words, the members of the local union out of employment have first preference, and those coming in on transfer must be governed by this rule, or any other rule adopted by the union which does not conflict with International laws.

There is considerable talk about freezing wages. There has already been established in Washington a director-general of man power. The powers vested in such an officer will give him the power to send labor wherever it is needed; and that means any class of labor, mechanics or laborers, truck drivers or painters.

When that time comes, and any of our people are sent where they are needed, it may be that the General Executive Board may establish a rule that those traveling shall continue to pay their dues to their former local unions, because their employment will undoubtedly be temporary.

At any rate, we will have to meet that problem when we are confronted with it, and the General Executive Board must set down rules to govern our procedure. All local unions and individuals must abide by the decisions and rules which are made by the board; and it may be that we will be compelled to suspend present rules to comply with orders of our government, which is all powerful and supreme, particularly during a war.

The first consideration, of course, must be to save our unions by winning this war.

Transfers of duly paid members from recognized locals affiliated with this International Union must be accepted, in accordance with the constitution. Local unions refusing to do this are subject to discipline of a serious nature by the International Union.

And this means what it says. Locals that are fair and led by intelligent officers know that when laws are made by conventions of our people they must be carried out.

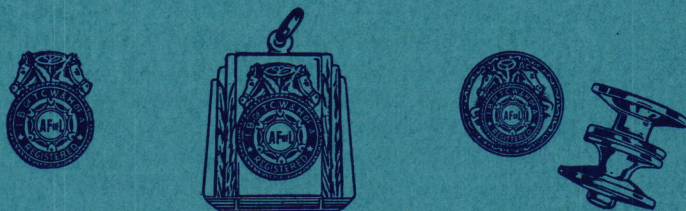
Locals that are created by the International pledge themselves to abide by and carry out these laws, otherwise they would not receive a charter. Locals that are chartered by the International can also have those charters withdrawn.

Official Magazine of the
**INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
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